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Name of Principal Author and all other author(s):

John R. Tindle, Joyce Stivers, Danny L. Mellott

Principal Author's Organization and address:

Northrop Grumman IT – TASC Lightning Solutions – West 1795 Jet Wing Drive Suite 200 Colorado Springs, CO 80916 Phone: (719) 622-5205

Fax: (719) 638-8296

Email:\_john.tindle@ngc.com

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**Report Documentation Page** 

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# The Analytical Process Used to Develop Military Utility-Based Architectures for the Air Force Space Command's Integrated Planning Process

Mr Danny Mellott Ms Joyce Stivers Mr John Tindle



- AFSPC's Integrated Planning Process (IPP)
- Problem Description
- Revised Analytical Process
- Model Descriptions
- Model Integration
- Conclusion



- An iterative process to evaluate and refine the objectives and tasks of assigned Air Force Mission Areas and functions
- Identifies deficiencies in mission and functional areas caused by changes in national military strategy, global political-military threats, and fiscal constraints
- The foundation for requirements generation and the acquisition process
- Conducted in four stages
  - Mission Area Assessment (MAA)
  - Mission Needs Analysis (MNA)
  - Mission Solutions Analysis (MSA)
  - Integrated Investment Analysis (IIA)
- Relies heavily on modeling and simulation (M&S) to evaluate operational support tasks that support a military strategy and objective

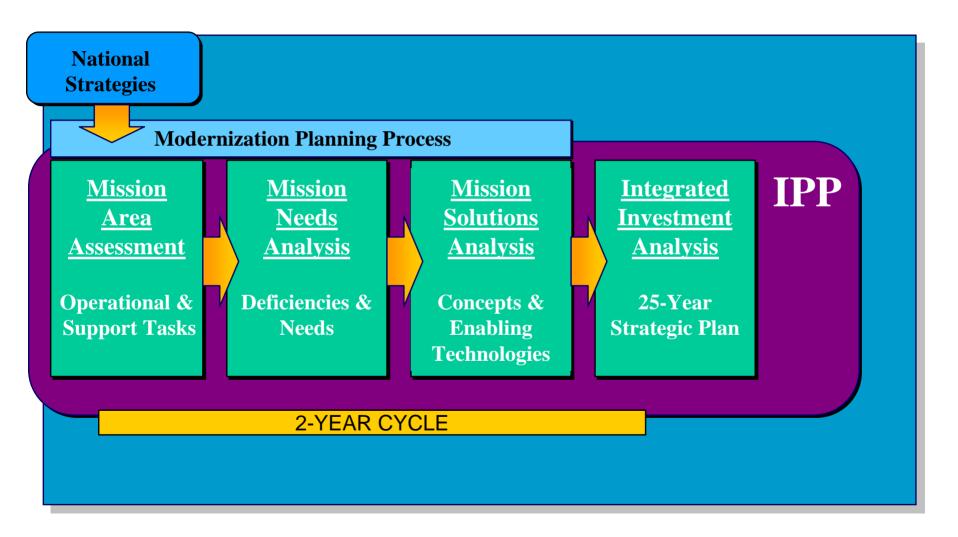


#### PROVIDE MAXIMUM SUPPORT TO THE WAR FIGHTER

- Identify the best architecture (family-of-systems) that will provide what the war fighter needs
- Provide the guidance for changing doctrine, tactics, training, procedures, and investing dollars for force modernization to achieve the combat capability needed for the future
- INFLUENCE Program Objective Memorandum (POM) DECISIONS
- PROVIDE ANALYTICAL RIGOR to identify the best architecture for POM deliberations based on:
  - Minimize task coverage shortfall
  - Maximize total task coverage
  - Minimize total spending
  - Minimize budget overspending
- MAXIMIZE MILITARY UTILITY FOR THE WAR FIGHTER

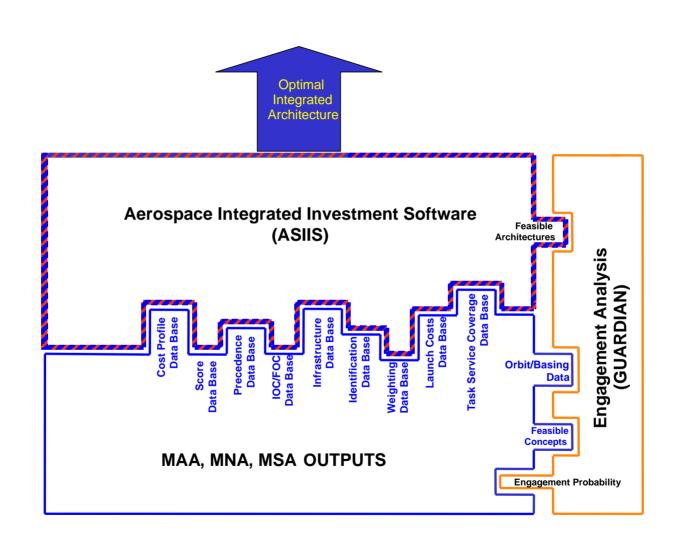








# Integrated Investment Analysis (Prior to FY06 POM)





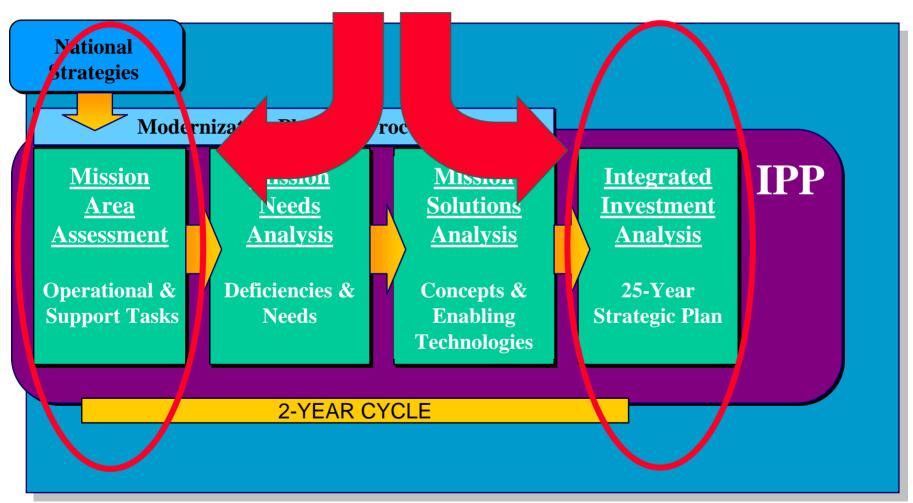


- Prior to FY06 budget build, AFSPC relied solely on the Aerospace Integrated Investment Software (ASIIS - formerly SCOUT) to generate integrated architectures (family-of-systems) in Integrated Investment Analysis (IIA) phase
- No true measure of military utility generated
- AFSPC IPP Pathfinder effort created to explore new analytical methods – starting with Counterspace mission area



# Revised IPP Analytical Focus

### Process Focus Areas





# Mission Area Assessment (MAA) Analysis Description

- Value hierarchy developed in Hierarchy Analysis Tool (HAT)
- MOEs/MOPs/Metrics defined
- Developed utility curves at MOP-level
- Weights for value hierarchy developed using Lightning campaign model
  - RT-2 Scenario
  - OCS weights derived directly from Lightning metrics (ISR, Comm, Nav, Wx)
  - DCS weights required translation from Lightning metrics to Threat systems (RF, KE, DE – High, DE – Low, CNA, Physical, HAND)
- Alternatives scored against MOPs
- Sensitivity analyses conducted

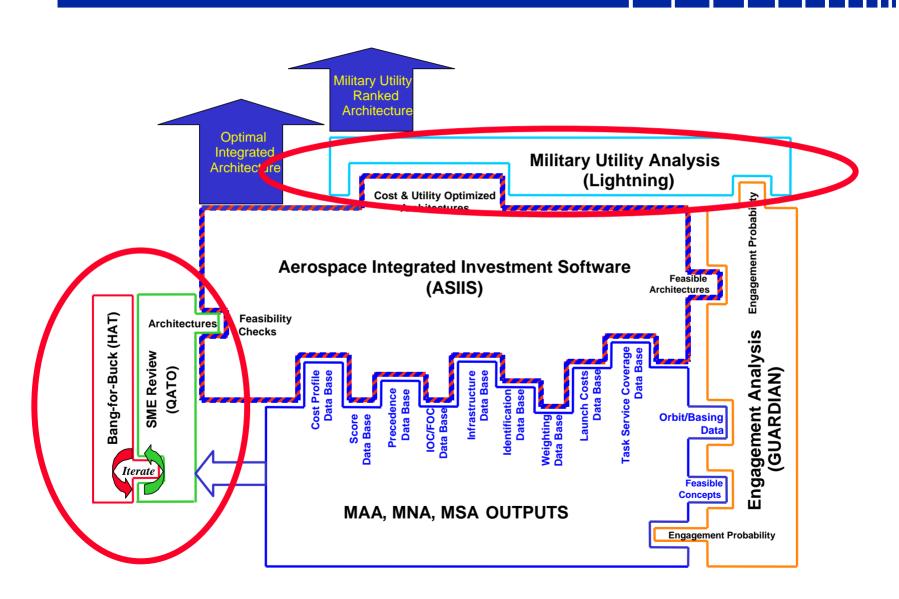


## Integrated Investment Analysis (IIA) Description

- Candidate architectures identified in ASIIS
- Architectures run in the Quick Automated Tool for Optimization (QATO) to visually depict, modify, and conduct comparison of architectures by task effectiveness and cost
- QATO output modeled in the Hierarchy Analysis Tool (HAT) to assess military utility and provide architecture "bang-for-buck".
   HAT also provides recommended system changes to the architecture to improve performance based on Pareto optimality
- Changes iterated through QATO to ensure revised architecture meets budget/performance constraints
- Iterated architecture run in ASIIS to ensure feasibility
- Final architecture modeled in Lightning to provide military utility



# Revised Integrated Investment Analysis





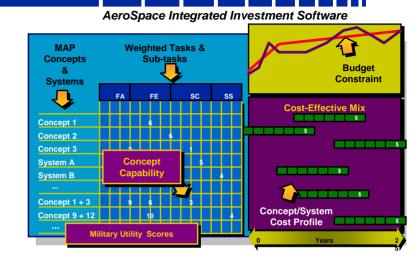


- ASIIS
- QATO
- HAT
- Lightning



# ASIIS Description

- Budget constrained cost and utility optimizer
- Inputs:
  - System level engineering inputs
  - Cost information
  - Launch information (for space-based concepts)
  - Relationship and synergy information
  - Budget information
- Output is optimal set of systems based on Goal programming, Maximum Modeling Approach, and Mixed-Integer Linear Programming
- Optimal solution sets are input into QATO,HAT and LIGHTNING to compare system value against competing concepts and to determine military utility.





# **QATO** Description

- QATO is an Excel-based suite of tools developed to visually depict, modify, and conduct comparison of roadmaps by task effectiveness and cost
- QATO consists of three automated workbooks
  - QATO 2.2
  - QATO Compare
  - QATO Additional Calculations
- QATO provides a quick comparison of roadmaps by:
  - Task Effectiveness by year
  - Total Roadmap cost by fiscal year to budget authority
  - Roadmap cost by different budgets by fiscal year
- QATO provides the ability to modify a given roadmap
  - By turning systems on or off
  - Changing start/IOC/FOC/stop dates
  - By changing the budget authority
- QATO 2.2 can be used for POM support, AoAs, cut drills, and operational impact analyses





# HAT Description

#### **Applications**

<u>Reconnaissance</u>: Developed a process & a recommended mix of airborne ISR capabilities Source Selection Evaluation

- Selected best value combination of EO, SAR, & IR capabilities for \$10B acquisition
- Identified "best" surface ship design & compelling rationale

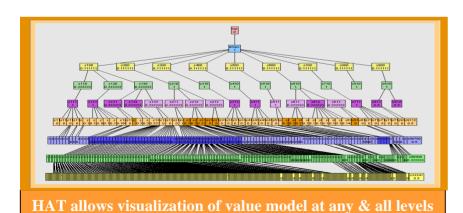
**Budget Allocation:** Recommend a set of Programs

& Initiatives responsive to diverse user

needs within fiscal constraints

Analysis of Alternatives (AoAs)

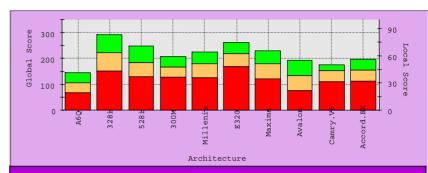
- · Space Control
- Space Situational Awareness
- Operationally Responsive Spacelift (ORS)
- Future space architectures & initiatives



#### **Runtime Environment**

Required: Windows 2000/NT/98

Recommended: 500Mhz P3, 256MB Ram, 10+GB HD



HAT output shows detailed benefit data for selected architectures

#### **Capabilities**

#### **Fast**

- Runs in minutes on a standard PC
- Data input changes can be made within hours

#### **Flexible**

- Tailored to customer needs
- Evaluate leadership "what-ifs"



HAT output can show cost vs. benefit of all potential architectures



# Lightning Description

#### **Capabilities**

#### **Fast**

- 30-day campaign runs in a minute on a PC
- Run thousands of variations in a few days

#### **Flexible**

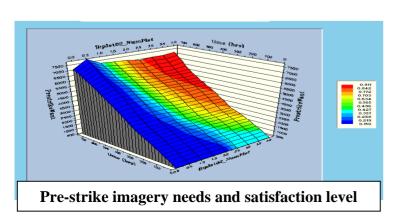
• 30000<sup>+</sup> potential experimental variables

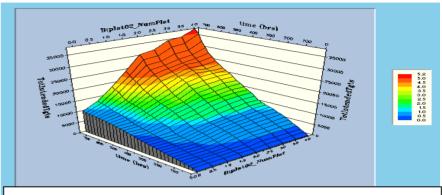
#### **Perception Model**

- Truth & perceived states modeled via Battle-Space Awareness Matrix
- Known and unknown target identity
- Known and unknown target locations

#### **Processes**

- Air-to-Ground attacks
- Air-to-Air and Surface-to-Air attrition
- Reconnaissance & Surveillance
- Movement & Repair
- Linear program used to simulate daily ATOs based on perceived battle space state





Number of target kills & operational phase achieved as functions of reconnaissance platforms over time

#### **Applications**

- Military utility of architectures and ops concepts
- Operational Impact of space system capabilities & Force-on-Force Studies
- Quick turnaround analyses using parametric sensitivity
- High dimensional full-factorial preview experiments to guide expensive high-fidelity model runs
- "What if" Experiments to determine sensitivity of battle outcomes to operational factors



# Model Integration Process

- Orbit/Basing data and concept feasibility from MAA, MNA and MSA analyses are fed into the GUARDIAN engagement analysis model
- Engagement probability is returned from Guardian for input into ASIIS and Lightning
- Additional MAA, MNA and MSA outputs are entered into ASIIS
  - Cost Profile
  - IOC/FOC
  - Task Service Coverage
  - Identification
  - Launch Costs
  - Precedence
  - Weighting
  - Infrastructure
  - Utility score
- ASIIS generates candidate architectures (family-of-systems)



# Model Integration Process (Continued)

- ASIIS-generated architectures are entered into QATO
- QATO provides the ability to modify a given roadmap
  - By turning systems on or off
  - Changing start/IOC/FOC/stop dates
  - By changing the budget authority

#### QATO returns:

- The different budgets, roadmap costs and an over/under budget comparison for each budget and total budget
- Effectiveness score for the architecture, listed by task and each system that contributes to that task effectiveness along with a summed task effectiveness task row for that task

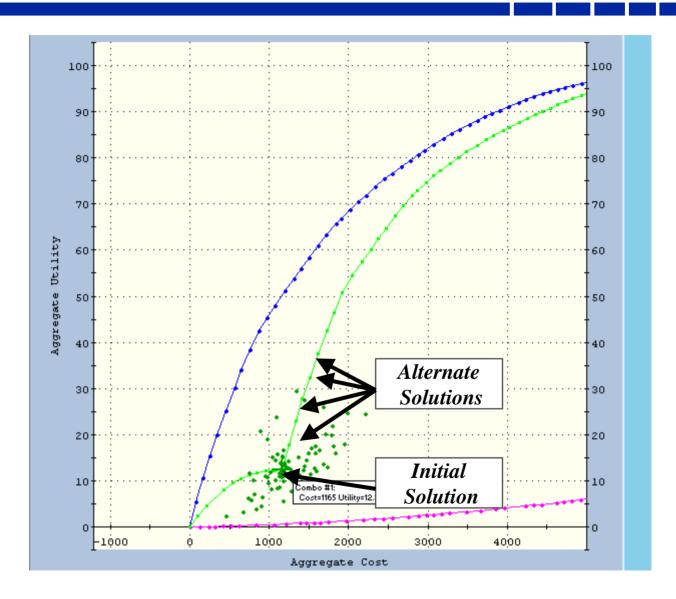


# Model Integration Process (Continued)

- ASIIS-generated architectures are also entered into HAT
- HAT calculates "Bang-for-Buck" utility and generates a Pareto space to assess cost/benefit of each candidate architecture
  - Analysis of the Pareto space allows the analyst to recommend addition/removal of systems in the architecture to improve cost/benefit
- The refined architecture from the HAT model is returned to QATO to ensure the architecture meets budget/performance constraints



# Model Integration Process (Continued) Pareto Space Analysis



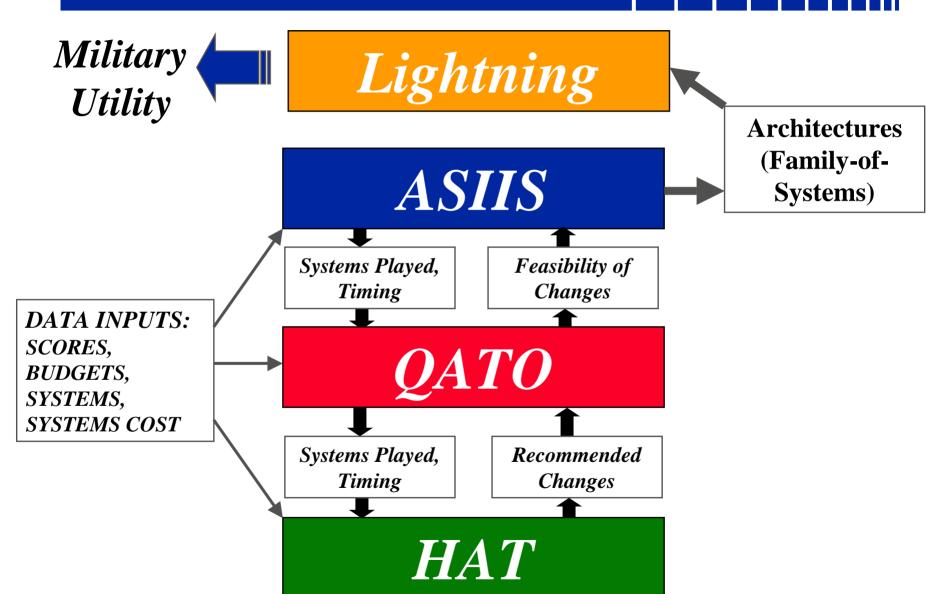


# Model Integration Process (Continued)

- This QATO/HAT process is iterated until cost/benefit is maximized and the architecture meets fiscal constraints
- The revised architecture is then returned to ASIIS to ensure the architecture meets feasibility constraints
- This ASIIS/QATO/HAT cycle continues until an "optimal" solution is reached
- The finalized architecture is evaluated in the Lightning campaign model to provide a military utility analysis (MUA) assessment



# How the Tools Interact





- Development of QATO
- Standardization/Integration of analytical models
- Process developed in pathfinder provided additional analytical rigor to traditional IPP
- Pathfinder analytical process resulted in more robust architectures
- New process provided additional sensitivity analysis
- Military utility explicitly measured



# **QUESTIONS?**

#### Contact:

Danny Mellott (719) 622-5191 danny.mellott@ngc.com Joyce Stivers (719) 622-5240 joyce.stivers@ngc.com John Tindle (719) 622-5205 john.tindle@ngc.com